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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to publication wish to have rejected articles returned the nust in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Of Interest to Mr. Tim Woodruff and Others.

We have been been favored with many letters of the downright sort illustrated by these two or three examples:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having te-day received an appeal under the letter head o the Republican State committee signed 'TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF. Chairman.' I beg the privilege o erving public notice through THE SUN that my oution will be at the committee's comman when I feel convinced that honest means have been such as will insure a fair submission of this momen lous question to the voters of this State.

* NEW YORK, August 19. J. W. EDMONDS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The receip

of the enclosed appeal of TIMOTHY WOODRUFF chairman of the Republican State committee, will have no effect so far as obtaining a contribution t concerned so long as the Republican organization or machine opposes the renomination of Gover-" NEW YORK, August 20."

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: No mone for Tim and the machine till Tim and the machin get their eyes open to the main fact of the situation. The voters, the men who stand back of the Republican party, want Mr. HUGHES. They are tred of machine made Governors. Their cry i for more Hughes, more of his straightforward honest way of doing things. If the bosses have their way and nominate any other man but HUGHE the Republican party will surely lose the State. There are thousands of Republican voters that will not vote for a Governor nominated by the bosse rainst the will of the people. The rank and file of the Republicans are 'sitting up and taking no tion! this year. If the machine bosses don't wake up to that fact there will be something doing. "A LIPELONG REPUBLICAN.

"NEW YORK, August 20."

These and similar communications refer particularly to an appeal signed and issued on Monday last by the eloquent Mr. Woodbuff proposing "a most vigorous campaign in New York State this fall," and adding:

" It is necessary if we are to insure beyond que tion the election of TAFF and SHERMAN that eampaign be prosecuted in New York State which may arouse every believer in a safe and conserva tive government to a full appreciation of the issues exposition of the issues through the newspaper press, by the distribution of literature and by per sonal canvassing every voter should be informed of the dangers and uncertainties which would fol low the election of BRYAN.

"To meet the expenses of this campaign we rel upon those who share our bellef that the interest of all the people will be best conserved by the con tinuance of Republican policies, and I appeal t you so a business man to make such contribution a seems to you suitable to enable us to do this work in the most effective manner. "May we not count on you to assist us

The advice contained in the foregoing responses ought to be worth more than dollars to the solicitous Mr. WOODBUFF. If he is earnest in his desire to promote

the election of TAFT these Republicans tell him plainly how to do it. No machine made candidate for Gov-

ernor of New York can be of the slightest assistance this year in averting the "dangers and uncertainties which would follow the election of BRYAN."

The national ticket is already sufficiently supplied with tapeworm in this the Empire State.

How Japan Feels Toward the United States.

In view of the approaching visit of our battleships to Japan it was interesting to learn that Count ORUMA repudiates the deduction drawn from one of his recent utterances-the deduction, namely, that his country's national interests and those of the United States are in the nature of things irreconcilable.

It is natural that some attention abould be paid to Count OKUMA's opinions, for he has been a Prime Minister and is one of the so-called "Elder Statesmen. though he has never exercised in the inner councils of the Mikado the influence possessed by Prince ITO or even by Marshal-YAMAGATA. He has come to be looked upon as the spokesman of the jingo party, which protested vehemently against the peace of Portsmouth, but which during a good many years has been excluded from office. It is this party which criticised the inclination of the last Japanese Ministry to effect some retrenchments in military expenditures and which has persisted in urging the programme of naval expansion. That some deference is paid to its ideas is evident from the activity that is prevailing in the Japanese navy yards, which last year constructed one battleship and two armored cruisers, besides fitting the armament of the battleship Satsuma and the cruiser Ikoma (both launched in 1906). During the present twelvemonth the same arsenals have begun two battleships, each of which is to displace 20,000 tons. So long as these concessions are made to its naval policy no one can say that the Okuma party is entirely power-

Now, what Count OKUMA recently said in a Japanese review did not differ materially from the inference which this news-

one may judge, he said, from the fragments of President ROOSEVELT'S speeches that have been transmitted by cable one might suppose that the augmentation of often pointed out, the despatch of aixteen battleships to that ocean could only be defended on the theory that it was needful to convince somehody of our ability to defend the Philippines and Hawaii as well as our Pacific coast. We already had in the Pacific more hattleships than are kept stationed there by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Creat Britain, France, Germany or Russia, and it was therefore difficult to ROOSEVELT could have in mind unless it

were the Mikado's empire. While, however, Count OKUMA was the facts, he hastened on August 14 to reassure his countrymen by expressing doubt whether the ideas of President ROOSEVELT would long continue to shape the action of the American Government, and declared for his own part that he should strive most earnestly to cultivate cordial relations with the United States, because he believed that only through such relations could Japan hope to become a really great nation. Apparently he had in view the obstruction which might be offered to his country's progress by a revival of the Franco-Russo-German combination of 1895, and he is quite right in assuming that the United States would not join such a coalition.

It is satisfactory to hear a Japanes statesman who in his day has been powerful and may become so again express himself in such a reasonable way, especially as any utterance likely to excite enmity between his countrymen and American citizens would be at the present time glaringly inopportune.

"Yours Truly" in Boston.

A Bostonian "shorthand expert and authority on business English" has written to 100 of the leading business houses and literary men of Boston, whether business literary men or literary business men we are not informed. The authority on business English wants this committee of 100 to cooperate with him in driving out of business letters the "Yours Truly" of convention. A phrase to "be relegated to oblivion," says the authority on business English, who, we judge from the beauty of his language, must be one of the Boston literati; at any rate, a shorthand literatus. "Yours Truly strikes him as "meaningless, oftentimes -no poor docked 'aften' for the literatus-insincere and occasionally ridiculous." Surely the same may be said of most formulas of politeness. It may not be sincere or without absurdity to inquire after the health of your dentist or to thank a man for bringing you a bill. Yet such axle grease, to use a Hisger term, helps the world go round.

The stenographers and typewriters cannot be so pressed for time or short of ceremony as to need to dismiss "Durs Truly" if that is the accepted business good-by. True, the feathers and furbelows of the old days have been mostly shed and stripped. "My very singular good Lord" of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries has dwindled away into "Dear Sir," or the common democratic style of "boss," "young feller," "BILL" "I am with the most profound respect your most obedient, most obliged [proservant" is gone with the great periwigs and the gilded coaches. "Yours Truly, "Yours Faithfully," "Yours Sincerely, Yours, &c.," are all that is left of those courtly compliments of "ceremonious leave and loving farewell." Are they to go too? Spinning in devil wagons and record breaking steamships, people may have only time to how! "How!" or

"So long!" through a megaphone. Yet there is time enough in Boston She at least can afford to be leisurely and dignified. We are wholly sure that the authority on business English, who is willing to advertise his business a little "on the side," perhaps, will get no majority vote for his elimination of "Yours Truly." If Boston did away with that she would substitute something more classic. If "You Are Well, We Are Well, for instance, or "Give You Good Den."

A Russian Composer.

RIMSKY-KORSAKOFF, who died re cently at St. Petersburg, was the most distinguished Russian composer since the passing away of TSCHAIROWSKY. He was born in 1844 at Tikhvin, in the gov ernment of Novgorod, and like many of his musical contemporaries was educated in another profession. The most Russian of the Russian composers, his genius has been gloriously vindicated by the performances last spring in Paris o his opera "Boris Goudounoff." Of this work foremost French critics said some amazing things; JEAN MARNOLD, for example, declaring that DEBUSSY and RAVEL and DURAS had been anticipated by the Russian; and MARNOLD is, as every one knows in Paris, a strong partisan of DEBUSSY. Yet all the novelties acclaimed in "Pelléas et Mélisande" may be found in the opera of Moussongsky the fluid tonal tapestry, the subordination of the music to the poem, and the absence of set lyric pieces or operation

discursions. The gift of RIMSEY-KORSAKOFF WA more lyrical than his fellow students at BALAKIREFF'S. Without having anything particularly novel to say he developed into a master painter in orchestration. He belonged to the group of composers who are more prolific in the creation of images than of ideas. A close student of BERLIOZ and LISZT, it was natural, with his fanciful imagination and full blooded temperament, that his themes would be clothed in shining orchestration, that his formal sense would work to happier results in the Lisztian Symphonic Poem. He wrote symphonies and a symphoniette on Russian themes, but his genius was best displayed in the briefer, freer forms. His third symphony, redolent of HAYDNwith a delightful scherzo-his fugues, his quartet, show him a master of his technical medium; he was skilled in CAHILL drew his revolver and fired

"Sadko," with its marvellous depiction of a calm and stormy sea; in his "Antar' with its evocation of vast, immemorial the United States navy in the Pacific is deserts; in his "Scheherazade" with its directed at Japan. As we ourselves have background of Bagdad and the mysterious atmosphere of the Arabian Nights. His sense of instrumentation is as subtle and as exquisite as anything by BERLIOZ; the pupil equals the master, particularly in his symphonic suite "Scheherazade" which has been so adequately interpreted in New York by

On the first Sunday of December, 1878, "Sadko," a symphonic legend of Kor. ser what conceivable aggressor Mr. | SAROFF's, was both hissed and applauded at a Pasdeloup concert in the Cirque d'Hiver, Paris. The new music made. on the whole, a disturbing impression. justified in drawing this inference from To quell the altercation in the audience the conductor, JACQUES PASDELOUPwhose real name is said to have been JACOB WOLFGANG-played WEBER'S "Invitation to the Valse," arranged by BERLIOZ, which tribute to a national composer-beloved since he was dead, though despised when alive-put the huge Sunday afternoon audience in good humor. But in 1889, after Korsakoff directed two concerts of Russian music at the Trocadero, Paris fell in love with his compositions. From 1871, when he was named professor of composition at the St. Petersburg Conservatory, he devoted himself entirely to teaching and composing. He wrote a dozen operas, a concerto for the piano, a fantasie for violin, also a caprice for orchestra on Spanish motives which is quasi-Moorish. A pious undertaking was his orchestrating of DARGOMIJSKI'S "Stone Guest" an opera by Moussongsky and, with the assistance of his pupil, GLAZOUNOFF, the completion of the "Prince Igor" of Boro-DINE. An indefatigable workman of art, he made arrangements for various combinations of instruments, conducted and wrote many songs. His opera, rather a lyric piece, "Snowdrop"-the Russian equivalent would be too formidable here -has met with much success; it is charming, tender, melodious, with Russian folk song, in which the composer was thoroughly versed.

His pupils are numerous and some of them attained a fame that has crossed foreign seas—too often crossed them; New York has had more than its share of Slavic music during the past few vears. GLAZOUNOFF, ARENSKY, SOKO-LOFF, WIHTOL, SOLOTOREFF, TSCHEREP-NIN. AKIMENKO were among those who profited by his luminous precepts. But his fame will endure-if the fame of an epigone of BERLIOZ and LISZT can long endure!-because of his gorgeous handling of orchestral tints RIMSKY-KORSAKOFF will certainly rank among the great modern impressionist painters in tone. Praised by LISZT, admired by Von Bülow, he showed the influence of the former. Profound psychologist he was not; an innovator like Moussorgsky he never could have been; the tragic eloquence vouchsafed TACHATKOWSKY was denied: but he wielded a brush of incomparable richness, he spun the most various evanescent and iridescent orchestral web, he was the Berlioz of Russia. This will keep his music grateful to the ears until a new color king enters the dynasty of tone.

The Escape of Keeper Rose.

now convinced that RODNEY ROSE, the Washington park keeper who was stung by a rattlesnake on Monday, will live and that the worst he has to fear is the possible loss of his arm and hand. This fortunate turn in what seemed to be a fatal case is attributed to the use of serum prepared in the New York Zoological Park. Keeper Rose believes that his condition was rendered more serious by the removal from his finger, in the ambulance that carried him to the hospital, of a ligature which had been put above the wound immediately after it was received. The object of this ligature was to constrict the blood vessel and prevent as far as possible the distribution of the snake's venom through the body. The application of such bindings, as well as the sucking of the wound, is a standard treatment wherever poisonous snakes are found.

The snake which wounded Keeper Ross is a six foot member of the large species Crotalus adamanteus, popularly known as the "diamond rattler." This is the largest venomous snake known, specimens eight feet long and of great girth having been found in the Mangrove Islands of western Florida. Cobras, while of greater length, do not have the bulk of the diamond back. Diamond rattlers are found in North Carolina and to the south. Their name is derived from their markings, which are perfectly defined dismond shaped black blotches edged with vellow. Snakes of this species are not found in the northern part of this country, the rattlers with which farmers and hunters of this section are familiar being

smaller. The interesting and important feature of the Rose case is the apparent success. of the treatment employed. It may mark the beginning of medical conquest of snake poison. While the subject is obscure it seems probable that the poisons of the various snakes are similar in composition, and a remedy for one would certainly point the path for discovery of entitoxins to neutralize the others. The value of such an antiseptic would be enormous, for in India alone, it is asserted. 25,000 persons die annually from the effects of snake bites.

Child Hunting in the Streets of New

York. It would be interesting to know what instructions are given to police officers in this city in regard to the use of their revolvers in endeavoring to arrest offenders against the law.

Patrolman THOMAS CAHILL discovered two lads committing the heinous offence of playing a game of cards in front of their home in West Twenty-first street. The boys attempted to escape arrest, and as they ran across Eighth avenue Officer counterpoint and wrote an excellent several shots after them. When they captain Thomas Steers, commanded it in 1863. Tim Campbell, the only Thirteenth ward politician ings of our present Administration. If man evaporated in these learned exer-, the policeman charged the juvenile de-

cises. He was at his top notch in his | fendants not only with the crime of card playing on a public street but also with what he called "an unlawful entry' because they had run into a doorway on Eighth avenue in order to avoid his shots. The Magistrate pronounced both charges ridiculous and released the boys, at the same time denouncing the conduct

of the officer as an outrage.

Is it possible that this policeman can be so ignorant as to suppose that there was any justification or excuse for using his revolver under these circumstances? The law on the subject is plain and has been perfectly well settled for years. If either of these lads had been killed by the shots fired by Officer CAHILL he would have been guilty of felonious homicide. Under the English common law it was only in a case of felony, where the fugitive felon could not otherwise be taken, that it was justifiable to kill him in order to prevent his escape. In cases of misdemeanor there was no right whatever to shoot an offender who was running to escape arrest if there were no circumstances of threatened violence connected with his flight.

Under the New York statute defining justifiable homicide when committed by a public officer the killing must be necessary in order to arrest a person who has perpetrated a felony and is fleeing from justice, or it must be necessarily committed "in lawfully preserving the peace." It can hardly be pretended that any such case was presented in the circumstances which led this policeman to fire at these boys. If the Legislature was seriously asked to make card playing on the public streets a crime punishable by death the very suggestion of such an enactment would shock the community, and yet such card playing would have been punished by death in this case if the officer had killed either of these boys.

The conduct of Officer CAHILL furnishes a very suitable subject for investigation by Police Commissioner BING-HAM when he returns from his summer vacation. He might well also avail himself of the occasion to issue some clear and positive instructions to the force under his command in regard to the proper use of firearms.

He would sail as soon after March 4 as possible going from here to Italy, there transshipping for the Sucz and Italian East Africa. Here he woul take the railroad which runs inland and jump from the end of it into the wilderness. His son KERMI will go with him, and, as I gathered, no one else save perhaps a secretary.—American Magazine. We feel ourselves authorized to announ

that the Secretary will not be LOEB. What could be more gratifying to American pride than the excellence of our spy establishment in foreign countries. Un like the secret services of some European powers, this far reaching system of espion age is not intended for the accumulation of information in regard to the military affairs of the countries in which it is main tained. Its efforts are directed toward curbing the immoral propensities of some of our own citizens who are bent upon mporting into this country rare and beau

Wee to the wretch who seeks to enrich his home with works of art! At his heels is the "special agent," watchful, alert, unsleeping. Around his friends the circle suspicion is drawn. Tradesmen, salesme servants, acquaintances—all are under surveillance. Their "movements are watched. Their goings and comings are noted. Their occupations and recreations receive police attention. They are dogged and followed; their houses are haunted.

Admirable in its perfection is the American spy system abroad!

The Burlington railroad's crop report says corn in central and southern Nebraska will be a 100 per cent. crop, with a yield of from thirty-tire to forty-five bushels an acre.—Omaha despatch. Bad news for Mr. BRYAN and the Nebraska Democrats, for they have long been wedded to calamity, their only hope.

A strange world. Governor Johnson is nominated a third time because he was elected twice. Mr. BRYAN was nominated a third time because he had been beaten

It is too bad that Mr. ROOSEVELT'S fawnlike shrinking from publicity prevents his meeting the German Emperor. The problem of such a meeting has kept awake many men of science and sociology. If two inappeasable spouters, parallel nonpareils, universal sciolists, general bosses and equal geniuses meet, what happens? Will they complete each other? Will they kill each other? And what happens to the rest of the world, if there is any rest to it while the great twin brethren hold the scene?

COW ALLEY WATCH HOUSE. An Old Resident's Reminiscences of Thirteenth Police Precinct.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Str: A word about Cow alley's watch house, the history of which you recently sketched. The first police record of the old station house at Delancey and Attorney streets occurs in 1845. By the police reorganization 1844 the old watch was put out of existent each ward received a complement of police. These were temporarily housed in public buildings if such existed within the ward boundaries. In the adjoining wards there were Essex Market

in the Tenth, Union Market in the Eleventh and the old watch house at Pike and South streets in the Seventh ward. There was no public buildir in the Thirteenth ward except schools and fi houses. The most available of the latter was occupled by 4 Hose, and consisted of a two story building, corner of Delancey and Attorney streets, and a large yard on the Attorney street side extending back to a colored church and cemete The building was erroted as a firehouse about 183
The city took ever the old firehouse and erecte
for the hose company a new house on Attorne street on the site of the present hook and ladde building. Until the completion of the new fire house in 1847 the hose company and police occupies nouse in 1847 the nose company and police occupied the old building together. The old building was two stories high and about forty feet long, having three windows on Attorney street. In 1869 I lived a few doors west of the station

In 1869 I lived a few doors west of the statio house, opposite Cow alley (I believe it was calle Delancey alley at that time). The station hous was then three stories high and had six window on the side street. In 1848 Captain Tilley had forty eight men to cover the district, and now after apse of sixty years the precinct has only sixty-six. hile the population has increased twentyfold.

There is little of the tragic, dramatic, herole or historic connected with the old building or the precipct. The only notorious criminal whose name is still recalled was Mother Mandelbaum, who had

a dry goods store corner of Clinton and Rivington streets. I can recall now but two notable murders, the trunk mystery in Ridge street and the murder of an unidentified man in Nigger alley (Clinton alley), a thoroughfare from Clinton to Suffoll street, north of Delancey street, some time in the early '70s. This murder produced a mild race riot.
There was another "Nigger alley" on Delancey street, just east of Pitt street.

The Thirteenth precinct was one of the least de-sirable police commands. There was no oppor-tunity for graft and the population consisted of a poor, law abiding class. Most of the arrests were poor, law solding class. Most of the arress were for violation of municipal ordinances, drunken-ness and petty squabbles. The riot at Rabbi Joseph's funeral was the only one of moment in its history.

Inspector Henry V. Steers began his career as

LE Roy, Aug. 18.-When a rural politician desires to know the condition of the public pulse in his own district he hitches his horse to the buggy and starts out to drive the county." Just about this time, moreover, there is a great deal of such driving in the country districts. Of course in August the politician does not stop at every house on the road; it will be time enough to do this in October. Just now he is looking after information, not votes.

With this in mind your correspondent requested Senator S. Percy Hooker to take him through Genesee county, Senator Hooker is not identified in any way with the Hughes boom. He voted against the Governor in the Kelsey case. His county is in the Wadsworth block, and Senator Hooker has always been loyal to Wadsworth. The single thing that was asked of Senator Hooker was that he would indicate a certain number of men who would be representative, men who would reflect not primarily either Hughes or anti-Hughes sentiment but rather the sentiment of their eighbors down the road.

At the outset of the ride Senator Hooker

"I have not driven the county before this don't know how any one of the men we are going to see feels about the matter. don't know what you are going to find, but I believe that you will get a fair idea of the sentiment in Genesee county before you get done."

This preliminary explanation is made the express purpose of indicating that the whole experiment was made under the guidance of a politician, that the county selected was not in any sense unusual or prejudiced, that not the slighest effort was made to select Hughes or anti-Hughes witnesses, that the whole test was made with the single purpose of discovering what the feeling really was in this section.

The results of this little excursion into Genesee were surprising; even Senator Hooker frankly conceded his amazement. In three towns and along twenty-five miles of road he had selected ten men whom he regarded as local weather vanes. Of these ten eight declared positively, even vehemently, for the renomination of Governor Hughes; one man explained that he would vote for the Governor, but believed that there were "other men just as good." His obvious inclination was toward Wadsworth. Of the whole ten there was just one who spoke in a tone hostile to the Governor, and even he did not say openly that he would vote against him, although this was the fair inference from his talk.

There was one very significant detail in these talks. More than half of the men questioned expressed the conviction that a rejection of Hughes would seriously affect the chances of Judge Taft in New York. Their views invariably confirmed from the rural point of view the opinions on this subject already set forth in this correspondence from Buffalo and Rochester. As to the State ticket, one Republican farmer of the "regular" stripe declared:

"There are ten of us Republicans living along the road yonder; I know five who will bolt the State ticket if Hughes is turned down and one at least who will bolt the national ticket." Here was a point at which Senator Hooker sat up and quite hviously began to take note.

Without any further explanation the various opinions thus collected will now be set forth in every case save one. subse uently indicated; they are opinions of epublican farmers. The first man questioned was the only opponent of the Governor. He said:

"Hughes is too good for me. I like a man you can hunt with, ride with, talk with, man you can slap on the back like Roosevelt and say 'Good boy, Mr. President, you are all right.' I hear quite a few people who say they don't like Hughes, mostly think this, that if Hughes is not renomi-nated a good many of the Hughes men will slide over to Bryan, quite a few church

people in particular. The second witness was one of the rock ribbed variety, one of the Republicans who vote the ticket. He said:

"I guess Governor Hughes is all right, but there are other men just as good. Oh, yes, I will vote for Hughes if he is nominated, but I'd just as soon vote for some other good Republican, Jim Wadsworth, for example. I guess likely, however, that some of the Hughes fellows might bolt Taft if Hughes got turned down. are that kind of people, I mean."

The third farmer visited was a Repub lican of the independent order. He and R. Fulton Cutting would be friends in Manhattan if not in Tuxedo. His comments were to the point. Said he: "Gentlemen, there is no use beating about

the bush; I am in favor of Governor Hughes. If he is not renominated I shall vote for s Democrat. No, not for Bryan; I'll never vote for him. I like Taft. I was not in favor of Hughes for President; Mr. Hughes isn't ready yet. But I want to see him resinated for Governor. I'll tell you that I am tired of the kind of Republican politics we have been having, and I am going to stop voting the Republican ticket all the

"I believe Governor Hughes is right in many of his policies. I am disgusted with the last Legislature for not giving Governor Hughes the measures he asked for. I'll tell you another thing, that if Hughes is turned down Mr. Taft is going to have a hard time in New York State, and it will make a lot of difference to him in his campaign."

The fourth farmer furnished the opinion cited above, in which the view was exressed that five out of ten of his neighbors would bolt the State ticket if the Governor were turned down.

"We all believe 'round here that Hughes should be renominated," was the burden of

The fifth man was a trifle more analytical n his frame of mind. He said:

"I am for the Governor. I believe he should be renominated, and so do the men around me here, the ones that I know. I mean the farmers-like myself. I don't get to town to talk politics much, but we talk things over sometimes out here. I believe in some of the Governor's policies. I don't think that he is perfect. Oh, no, not in the least; he may be somewhat rank about some things, but I believe he is honest and right in most of the things that he is trying to do, and so do the people around here I don't hear any one talking against him.

"What do I think the result will be if he is turned down? Well, that depends; there may not be any result around here if our delegates represent us all right and get beaten; but if they don't, we may have to do something. That's the way I figure it out—we can only hold our delegates responsible for representing us right." The eixth man had this to say:

"There are three of us voters in this house and there are three of us in favor of Governor Hughes, who believe he should be renominated and will vote for him." Asked what his opinion was of the result of the turning down of the Governor he said:
"Well, I haven't thought much about that, but we get many of our ideas out of

"DRIVING THE COUNTY" IN the Bochester newspapers, and they talk PROPOSAL TO DISSEMINATE COL. WATTERSON'S WRITINGS.

The seventh man was shovelling a load of gravel on the roadside, but the moment the question about Hughes was asked he dropped the shovel and said with con-

siderable emphasis: "I'm for Hughes. Hughes is the man. Why shouldn't he be renominated? Hasn't he made a good Governor? What is there against him? I'll tell you the Republican aren't going to have any cinch this year like what they have had other years, and it is going to make it a lot harder going for Taft if they don't nominate Hughes. You need not waste time with me; just put me down for Hughes."

The eighth man was less belligerent but no less decided in his opinion. He said: "Oh, I am for Hughes, and all the people I talk with they are for Hughes. I don't hear any of them talking against him He suits us all right."

The ninth witness was entirely passive; he contented himself with saying: "I will vote for Hughes if he is nomi

nated. Why not?" There remains the view of the tenth man, not a farmer, but a resident of the village interested in Republican politics-not Sen-

ator Hooker, by the way. He said:
"At least 65 per cent. of the Republicans of Genesee want Governor Hughes. Of the remainder, mostly residents of the towns, 10 per cent, might cut him if he were nominated, but in my judgment if Hughes is turned down there will be a good many Republicans who will cut the whole ticke and vote for Bryan or not vote at all. I think Hughes can be elected, although he will be cut; but I think if he is turned down is Taft who will suffer.

"You can paste this in your hat too, although Senator Hooker won't tell you so: Genesee county will not be for Jim Wadsworth, but a majority of its delegates will be for Hughes, and Wadsworth will be badly cut out here if he is named. Why, in the town of Caledonia, in Wadsworth's own county, in the Republican caucus Hughes had forty-five votes to Jim's forty-eight."

After all there is no great advantage in trying to generalize on the facts here submitted. The test was fairly made and the conditions set forth with no attempt to color. They seem to have an obvious answer to the assertions of Barnes and Fassett that Hughes has no Republican strength. On the contrary they seem to reveal a rather complete unanimity among the rural Republicans. They seem to show that where the Republican party is strongest there Hughes is equally strong.

Over twenty-five miles of rural wanderings there was discovered just one campaign lithograph, the likeness of the Great Commoner. When I asked the village barber about the Presidential campaign ne said with an air of deep feeling:

"Oh, we leave politics to the thieves and robbers out here."

Of course he did not know that I was

Senator Hooker's guest, but it was perfectly apparent that national politics here in the country as in Buffalo and Rochester had been pushed aside by the Hughes affair.

THE WAR AGAINST MOTOR BOATS. Suggestion That Business Interests Com-

to the Aid of the Mosquite Fleet. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In pursuance of his duty to try to enforce obedi-ence of the absurd jumble that has been disagreed upon by various authorities in lieu of proper regulations as to the use of private undocumented boats driven by gasolene motors the Surveyor of the Port of New York s compelled, no doubt regretfully, to put the Federal Government in the attitude of making war on one of the most commendable forms of recreation. To add to the pity of t, the persons whom he has to pester are among the most desirable citizens of the republic. "He's all right, for he loves a boat." That is a criterion applied to a stranger by those who themselves love boating as a recreation. Nine times in ten that standard

neasures accurately To talk about the absurdity of the so-called regulations as they are variously understood by the men charged with their enforcement ould be waste of words. The question with the users of these little craft is whether the benefit they get from using them over-balances the annoyance of continuous pestering. It is hardly probable that any of the users of these boats will take upon himself the burden of assisting the Federal au-thorities in the rather difficult task of determining where they are at. In the case of many of the users of such boats the use of

mining where they are at. In the case of many of the users of such boats the use of them may be regarded as an extravagance—the only extravagance they permit themselves to indulge in. To undertake in addition the cost of trying the matter out would perhaps be not worth the candle, if they had the candle.

But it is a matter of pecuniary moment to all producers of gasolene, cylinder oil, cup grease, batteries and all accessories of gasolene motors, and especially to all manufacturers of motors of the sizes commonly used in undocumented boats, whether this form of recreation is to be put beyond the reach of many who would otherwise enjoy it by absurd and burdensome Federal regulations. It is worth the while of such producers and manufacturers to test the question whether it is within the province of the Federal Government to prescribe any regulations whatever as to the use of this comparatively new class of small pleasure boats. It is worth their while, if the Federal authorities deem it incumbent on them to undertake the regulation of the use of boats too small to be required to have Custom House papers, to endeavor to have some intelligent rules adopted and put in obtainable form, so that persons who wish to use boats of this description may decide for themselves whether the outlay imposed by the Government bars them from the enjoyment of their favorite recreation.

This matter may seem trivial, but it is im-This matter may seem trivial, but it is im-

portant in the same way that parks, recreation piers, public baths and many other things having to do with the people's proper enjoyment of their leisure are important.

BROWLYN August 20. BROOKLYN, August 20. E. M. R.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Such eports as that Great Britain is contemplating loan of £100,000,000 to check Germany's naval designs seem to revive Pope's epigran on "The Balance of Europe":

Now Europe's balanced, neither side prevails, For nothing's left in either of the scales. CAMBRIDGE, Mass., August 20. The Wise Mosquitoes of Far Rockaway.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A sobe

orly person certifies that she has seen old mos-logs helping or pushing the young ones throug-window screens. Can any one beat it? FAR ROCKAWAY, August 19. L. I. H. I've stood with a wandering friend from the West At Marison Square while I pointed with pride

To the rush and the swirl of the vast human tid But now, in the place that was home, long ago, My town friend walks with me, politely amazed and pride fills my heart with a warm, throbbing

And all of the city man's brag laden zest

glow. .
As I point to the corn that the home folks have Quite proudly I've gone with my country bred friend

To gorgeous emporiums and feasted him there On dainties that harked from the world's very end-The best of Manhattan's unlimited fare Together we're sharing the country folks' lot, and loudly I boast of that luxury dear

Whenever my friend made his cityward trip.

I've offered sensations in ill concealed gies; The wide, diszy view from the skyscraper's tip Would fill him with wonder that gratified me: But here in the country I bid my frie To dad's garden patch, where the bumble be

hums
And gather the peas, from the long fragrant row.
That steam at his piece when the dinner hour

A Magnanimous Offer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The ecent declarations by the carrier of the money bag of the national Republican party seem to make plain that which a Sun correspondent suspected in regard to the ignorance of the leaders both at Chicago and Denver of the Federal law of January 26. 1907, forbidding all corporations, State or national, from making money gifts "in connection with national elections." I copy the words from the title of the law.

If the political leaders were thus ignorant. now can corporations and business men be fairly held to know the law? And if Mr Taft's holder of the bag, his first financial officer, deems the law "foolish," ought all others to think it wise? Roosevelt urged its enactment by Congress. The messages of 1904 and 1905 pressed it, and yet the party leaders knew it not.

In the case reported by Mr. Taft's treasurer it seems very probable that the check referred to had a "consent" which was criminal, and which awakened sense of public justice in the White House may be hereafter called on to deal with.

I am such a heretic as to think that Congress had no power under the Constitution to enact a law making it a crime for a State corporation to do what the law of 1907 forbids, provided the gift and its reception were unaccompanied by an illegal motive. All our elections are State elections. That

is the first objection to the statute of a year ago last January. If a "dry" State shall incorporate a newspaper to promote tem-perance ideas, and shall authorize it to give money to aid in every legal way the temperance cause, can Congress make a crime of such a gift in an election in that State?

I think politicians are running "publicity" into the ground. Soon there will not be in anything, or security for private books, papers and check books. If wish to give and do give money to Colonel Watterson's press agency in aid of Bryan, is it an affair in which Congress or Taft or any Republican has a legal right I think not.

Colonel Watterson and I are in New York and subject to her laws. If he uses the gift in violation of New York law he must take the consequences, but I am not to be punished unless I intended to bribe or corrupt or debauch voters. What has Congress to do about money given to Colonel Watterson by me, or by a New York corporation, to aid in publishing a tract by him in praise of Bryan or dispraise of Taft?

At any rate I am willing to take my chances and give money to aid Colonel Watterson in giving publicity to products of his pen in condemnation of the socialism and nationalism he condemned so vigorously aforetime, and in vindication of the State rights he not long ago vigorously upheld, and especially if he will fight manfully for the truth that socialism such as Bryan preaches cannot prevail in our country till the reserved rights of the States have een trampled under foot.

NEW YORK, August 20. THE HON. JOHN J. JENKINS. The Chairman of the House Judiciary Com mittee Defended.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Boston Journal is usually reckoned, I believe, as a Republican newspaper. It is with surprise that I find that paper of to-day's date applying to one of our most valuable members of Congress words of criticism that seem to me not only unfair but entirely uncalled

"One of the men apparently marked for deteat at the national election is Judge Jenkins, chairman of the House Committee on Judiciary, otherwise known as the keeper of the morgue to which the Hon. Joe Cannon consigns bills not meeting the approval of the private interests. Mr. Jenkins is partly responsible for the defeat of the White other accounts his downfall would not cause wide

Of course allowance is to be made for hostile comment in a campaign for the elechostile comment in a campaign for the elec-tion of President. If this attack had come from a newspaper that supports Bryan little heed might be given to it; but so steady going a defender of the Republican party as the Boston Journal may do mischief when it conveys to its readers the idea that Judge Jenkins, so well known as a consistent, old fashioned Republican, an able, upright states-man and a constitutional lawyer of the first rank, had better be defeated because "partly responsible for the defeat of the White Moun-tain forest reserve movement."

man and a constitutional sayer of the man and a constitutional sayer of the manufacture of the White Mountain forest reserve movement."

Judge Jenkins's action upon that measure was governed by his cenvictions. He did his duty as he had taken an oath to do. He voted in committee just as his judgment as a lawyer constrained him to vote. Such men as he—men far removed from the demagogue—are needed in Congress more than ever at this time.

The Journal writer may have felt a disappointment at the unfavorable view taken by some members of the committee of this proposed legislation; but so long as that view was based upon a sober survey of the extent of the power of Congress under the Constitution we ought to praise and not blame these Congressmen—no matter of what party. Let us believe that his newspaper disparagement is after all only a piece of hasty, unconsidered writing; that it does not reflect the opinion of those in New England whose opinion is really worth having.

Judge Jenkins richly deserves election by an increased majority. As chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House he has done splendid service. More than once, with an unflinching devotion to what he deemed to be right, has he stood firm, although not upon the popular side. The reports written by him are well reasoned and are uniformly accepted by lawyers who think as judicial in tone and logically sound. It would be a national loss if such a well equipped constitutional lawyer were to fall of election because of petty prejudice or of an ignorant dielike. The House can ill afford to lose Jenkins of Wisconsin, nor is it likely to lose him.

Frank W. Hackett.

New Castle, N. H., August 18.

One for Bryan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For the first time in my life I shall cast my vote for the State and national Democratic ticket. Personally Taft may be all right, but the Republican party cannot be trusted to carry out reforms, as the last session of Congress

(Rev.) J. ADELBERT DERMOTT. WOONSOCKET, R. I., August 20.

Wild Animals Returning From the St. Paul Dispatch.

The animals that prey are growing in such numbers in the northern part of the State, particularly in those natural game preserves the national and State parks, that they threaten the continued and state parks, that they threaten the continued and state parks, that they threat and from the and State parks, that they threaten the continued existence of animals of the hunt. And from the southern part of the State even from such long settled regions as that about the big bend of the Minnesota, in the neighborhood of Mankato. St. Peter and New Ulm, the three historic towns, the wolf from being a well nigh extinct animal has come into-his own again and become a menace. Suddenly, at the semi-centennial moment, the State appears to be supporting as many fash fiesd and fowl as it did in Territorial days. The State will have to assume anew the extermination of will have to assume anew the extermination of wild animals, and bounties offered will be even more in demand. There is danger both to inhabitants and to game in these depredations. Par-ticularly should there be concern for the scattered dwellers in the north of the State who are anticipating the coming of denser population, nolding down lone claims and the like.

Cheering Up Nolan. The Man Without a Country was walling.
"Why not claim forty-six States at campaign

me?" they cried. Herewith he visibly brightened. ime?" they or Dangers of Hunting. Cholly-Did you shoot the guide?

Algy-Yes, so awkward; you can't put on speed